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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/516,402	03/01/2000	Neta Amit	1018.072US1	2983

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EXAMINER

NORRIS, TREMAYNE M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2137

DATE MAILED: 06/17/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/516,402

Applicant(s)

AMIT ET AL.

Examiner

Tremayne M. Norris

Art Unit

2137

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 March 2000.
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 01 March 2000 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-21 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claims 1-10,12-15,20,21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. It is unclear how an unpublished object, if comprised one of a file and message queue, is able to receive an emblem for a network account. It is also unclear as to how a published object, if comprised of one of a file and message queue, is able to receive a request for network account credentials.
3. Claim 10 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Claim 10 recites the limitation "the agent" in line 10 on page 20. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-9,11-15,17-21 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jiang et al (US pat 6,453,354), and further in view of McNally (US pat 6,549,932).

Regarding Claim 1, Jiang et al teaches a computer-implemented method comprising: sending a request for network account credentials from an originating account (col.8 lines 52-59; col.10 lines 8-9) associated with an unpublished object (col.5 lines 10-15) to a dispatch (col.4 lines 2-5) associated with a published object (col.2 lines 25-32), the request sent to the published object associated with the dispatch includes identification of the unpublished object associated with the originating account; authenticating the originating account at the dispatch (col.5 lines 35-40); and, upon authenticating the originating account, sending an emblem (col.8 lines 52-59; col.10 lines 9-12; col.24 lines 9-12) for a network account to the originating account, the emblem sent to the unpublished object associated with the originating account and having the identification as included with the request. What McNally teaches that Jiang does not teach is a dispatcher according to the requirements of the claimed invention (col.2 lines 30-35). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to

Art Unit: 2137

combine Jiang's file server system with McNally's system of a distributed computing environment using a dispatcher in order to allow a system to identify particular machines that are candidates to receive a task deployment without the need for an administrator to have to manually associate the task with given groups of machines (McNally col.2 lines 30-35).

Regarding claim 2, Jiang and McNally teach the method of claim 1, in addition Jiang teaches the emblem is encrypted (col.24 lines 9-12).

Regarding Claim 3, Jiang and McNally teach the method of claim 1, in addition Jiang teaches the published object and the unpublished object comprises a message queue (col.23 line 66 thru col.24 line 25).

Regarding claim 4, Jiang and McNally teach the method of claim 1, in addition Jiang teaches the published object and the unpublished object comprises a file (col.2 lines 25-35; col.23 line 66 thru col.24 line 25).

Regarding Claim 5, Jiang and McNally teach the method of claim 1, in addition Jiang teaches the emblem comprises a token (col.8 lines 52-59; col.10 lines 9-12).

Regarding claim 6, Jiang and McNally teach the method of claim 1, in addition Jiang teaches the network account for which the emblem is sent from the dispatch to the originating account comprises a batch account of the dispatch (col.10 lines 7-14).

Regarding Claim 7, Jiang and McNally teach the method of claim 1, in addition Jiang teaches sending an emblem for the network account to the originating account comprises remoting the batch account to the originating account, such that the emblem comprises an emblem for the batch account (col.2 lines 19-25; col.10 lines 7-14).

Regarding claim 8, Jiang and McNally teach the method of claim 1, in addition Jiang teaches the network account for which the emblem is sent from the dispatch to the originating account comprises an agent account of an agent (col.9 lines 13-15).

Regarding claim 9, Jiang and McNally teach the method of claim 1, in addition Jiang teaches sending an emblem for the network account to the originating account comprises:

proxy logging on to the agent (col.8 lines 12-15);

remoting the agent account to the originating account upon proxy log on to the agent, such that the emblem comprises an emblem for the agent account (col.2 lines 25-43; col.9 lines 13-15).

Regarding claim 11, Jiang et al teach a computer-implemented method comprising: sending an unencrypted request for network account credentials (col.8 lines

52-54) from an originating account to a dispatch (col.10 lines 7-9); authenticating the originating account at the dispatch (col.5 lines 35-40);

upon authenticating the originating account,
proxy logging on to an agent account(col.8 lines 12-15); and,
transmitting an emblem including network account credentials for one of the
agent account and a batch account back to the originating account to satisfy the
request for network account credentials sent from the originating account (col.10 lines
9-12). What McNally teaches that Jiang does not teach is a dispatcher according to the
requirements of the claimed invention (col.2 lines 30-35). It would have been obvious to
one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Jiang's file server system with McNally's
system of a distributed computing environment using a dispatcher in order to allow a
system to identify particular machines that are candidates to receive a task deployment
without the need for an administrator to have to manually associate the task with given
groups of machines (McNally col.2 lines 30-35).

Claim 12 is substantially equivalent to claim 1, therefore claim 12 is rejected
because of similar rationale.

Claim 13 is substantially equivalent to a combination of claims 3 and 4, therefore
claim 13 is rejected because of similar rationale.

Regarding claim 14, Jiang and McNally teach a method of claim 11, in addition Jiang teaches a published object is associated with the dispatch, the published object designed to receive the request for network account credentials (col.2 lines 25-32).

Claim 15 is substantially equivalent to a combination of claims 3 and 4, therefore claim 15 is rejected because of similar rationale.

Claim 17 is substantially equivalent to claim 11, therefore claim 17 is rejected because of similar rationale.

Claim 18 is substantially equivalent to claim 1, therefore claim 18 is rejected because of similar rationale.

Regarding claim 19, Jiang and McNally teach the system of claim 17, in addition Jiang teaches satisfying a request for network account credentials from an originating account only upon first authenticating the originating account (col.5 lines 35-40).

Claim 20 is substantially equivalent to claim 14, therefore claim 20 is rejected because of similar rationale.

Claim 21 is substantially equivalent to claim 13, therefore claim 21 is rejected because of similar rationale.

6. Claims 10 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jiang and McNally, and further in view of Schmeidler et al (US pat 6,374,402).

Regarding claims 10 and 16 Jiang and McNally teach the method of claims 1 and 11, however, fail to teach that the emblem is expirable, such that the method further comprises determining whether the emblem is about to expire, and upon so determining, renewing the emblem with a renewing authority. Schmeidler et al does teach that the emblem is expirable, such that the method further comprises determining whether the emblem is about to expire, and upon so determining, renewing the emblem with a renewing authority (col.24 line 60 thru col.25 line 24). It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Jiang et al's method of accessing data with Schmeidler et al's teaching of using tokens that expire in order to further enhance the security of the content received through on-line demand by preventing unauthorized use and copying (col.2 lines 19-26).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tremayne M. Norris whose telephone number is (703)

Art Unit: 2137

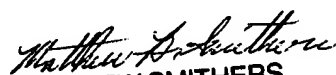
305-8045. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:30AM-5:00PM alternate Fridays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gregory Morse can be reached on (703) 305-4789. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


Tremayne Norris

June 10, 2004


MATTHEW SMITHERS
PRIMARY EXAMINER
Art Unit 2137